



The
1965
ANNUAL REPORT

FOR
THE DISTRICT

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

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CORRECTIONS

Page 2 line 2 should read Dr. Thomas A. Plumley

Page 29 line 4 should read Epidemiologist



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DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Clerk/Telephonist

Mrs. G. F. Mitchell to 31.3.65

Junior Clerk

Mrs. B. M. Munnings to 31.3.65

Junior Shorthand Typist/Clerk

Miss S. R. Lock from 2.8.65

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

Shorthand Typists

Miss E. M. Knight

Miss A. Goring

Mrs. H. Blackmore from 25.10.65

Outdoor Staff

Outside Inspector

Mr. J. Hay

Rodent Officer

Vacancy

The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking and Leatherhead Urban Districts.

The Chief Public Health Inspector also acts as Housing Officer to the Rural District Council.

The Red House,
LEATHERHEAD,
Surrey.

July, 1966.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking and Horley Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting the Annual Report on the state of health in the District during 1965, a year of interest and, I hope, progress. In an endeavour to provide some comparisons, I have reproduced vital statistics for the years 1935 and 1964 side by side with those for 1965. It will be seen that the size of the District and the number of inhabited houses have nearly doubled over the past thirty years.

The estimated population in 1965 showed an increase of 400 over that in 1964 and this was due in part to the difference between births and deaths and the remainder to the influx of newcomers to the district. The infant mortality rate was higher for the year than for 1964, but on the other hand the rate in the latter year was very low. The comparison with the rate for 1935 is, however, more favourable. The bulk of the year's deaths was due to cancerous conditions and diseases of the heart and blood vessels.

The year was relatively free from infectious diseases except for the expected large number of measles cases. There was, however, a food poisoning outbreak on a dairy farm which is discussed more fully in the body of the report. Happily all milk was routinely pasteurised and there was no reported spread of the disease outside the environs of the farm.

As I write this preface to the Annual Report there is a mild form of smallpox in the Midlands; I am afraid that in the past we in this island have always thought of vaccination purely as a form of self-protection, but any inhabitants, faced with leaving these shores at the present time, are acutely aware of the fact that, for a change, we are the potential disease carriers, viewed with suspicion, even on holiday! It might be as well, therefore, to keep our international vaccination certificates current and, as our children are also potential world travellers, to ensure their protection during the second year of life as advised by the Ministry of Health when side effects appear to be rare. Concern has also been expressed about the country's immunisation state against poliomyelitis and it is certainly advisable to re-assess the family's state of all-round protection from time to time. It is hoped that as licences for cars and television receivers are renewed at regular intervals so we should spare time each year to check on the family's vaccinations, vision, teeth and other health matters.

Road accidents continue to take their toll of human life and although carelessness may be one of the causes, no doubt physical and mental fatigue sometimes play a real part in such occurrences. The stress of everyday life can so easily render us irritable and short-tempered and our motor car can so easily be used to express our feelings, even if it is only by the unnecessary and irresponsible blaring of discordant horns. It is as well to remember that, whether drivers or pedestrians, few of us are entirely free from fault in our roadcraft.

The Mass Radiography Service is continuing to visit the Horley area weekly but I regret to report is having poor returns; indeed the Unit is moving from its site at the Thornes Hotel in April next year to the Surrey County Council Health Centre in King's Road, Horley, and I hope that the new position near the Library and County Council Health Centre, by providing a more readily accessible service, will encourage better attendances.

Although one of the functions of the County Council the presence and the adequacy of the Home Help Service is crucial to the well-being of the Rural District. Unfortunately, recruitment is insufficient, in fact the hours given by the present staff cover little more than two-thirds of the immediate demand and as the acutely ill and maternity cases are a priority group, the chronically sick and the elderly consequently suffer when the number of home helps is low. It is a matter of real disquiet that the latter necessitous class is often left uncared for or for several days at a time. There is a need for part-time or even casual home helps and in addition neighbourly helps can be a godsend to many an old person living alone. The reward for home help work is not only financial but many long-lasting bonds have been knit between the person in need and the home help who turned up at the time of emergency and necessity. I have no doubt that there are many suitable women throughout the Dorking and Horley Rural District who, if they were aware of the situation, would have a little spare time to fill a needy gap near where they live. Applications should be made to the Divisional Home Help organiser, Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill (Redhill 63206), who would be pleased to give any further details regarding the service.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Council, especially the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and that Committee's Members for their continued interest and support during the past year. I am also deeply indebted to Mr. E. Atkinson, the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff for their enthusiastic and loyal service and also to my own Central Office staff for the way in which they helped in launching and sustaining the work of a new department.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1965

1.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1935</u>
Area (acres)	53,943	53,943	53,718
Population (Census 1961 and 1931)	31,710	31,710	18,485
Population (estimated mid-year) *	34,000	33,600	19,900
Density (persons per acre)	0.62	0.62	0.37
Number of inhabited houses	10,475	10,344	5,261
Rateable Value	£1,886,551	£1,809,035	£182,363
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£7,555	£7,030	£690

PARISHES COMPRISING THE DISTRICT WITH AREA AND POPULATION (CENSUS 1951 & 1961)

	Area (acres)	Population		No. of occupied dwellings		Persons
		1951	1961	1951	1961	
ABINGER	7,481	1,889	1,926	549	643	0.3
BETCHWORTH	2,562	1,614	1,657	440	524	0.6
BUCKLAND	1,362	640	650	188	212	0.5
CAPEL	5,694	2,386	2,900	718	992	0.5
CHARLWOOD	6,901	2,757	2,801	760	832	0.4
HEADLEY	1,640	591	725	124	199	0.4
HOLMWOOD	3,749	1,084	1,134	285	327	0.3
HORLEY	7,449	11,394	16,052	3,278	5,065	2.2
LEIGH	3,419	820	956	224	290	0.3
NEWDIGATE	4,744	1,220	1,394	365	475	0.3
OCKLEY	3,400	798	855	243	271	0.3
WOTTON	5,542	639	660	191	204	0.1
	53,943	25,832	31,710	7,365	10,034	0.6

* The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid-year 1965 of 34,000 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. This is an increase of 400 on last year's estimate, of which the excess of births over deaths represented a natural increase of 260. It is assumed that the remainder of the increase resulted from immigration.

Vital statistics for the Area (cont.)

				<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1935</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>			
<u>Live Births</u>						
Total	578	312	266			
Legitimate	546	292	254			
Illegitimate	32	20	12			
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				17.0	19.6	14.2
Standardised birth rate				17.0	19.6	- *
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births				5.5	3.9	4.6

Still Births

Total	7	6	1			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				11.9	6.0	44.1

Deaths

Total	318	173	145			
Crude death rate per 1,000 population				9.4	9.4	11.3
Standardised death rate				10.3	10.3	9.9

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	11	6	5			
Legitimate	11	6	5			
Illegitimate	-	-	-			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births - total				19.0	4.6	31.9
" " " " " " - legitimate				20.1	4.7	29.7
" " " " " " - illegitimate				-	-	76.9

Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	6					
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				10.4	4.6	- *

Early Neonatal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 1 week of age	6					
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				10.4	4.6	- *

Perinatal Mortality

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births				22.2	10.5	- *
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Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)				-	-	- *
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births				-	-	- *

* Not available in 1935.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 578. The crude birth rate for the year was 17.0. Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other districts. To overcome this a comparability factor has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. For 1965 the factor given was 1.00 and the crude and standardised birth rates were, therefore, identical. Comparison of the rate with past years is shown in the table on page 12. The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.1.

Eleven births were registered as illegitimate. The percentage of illegitimate to legitimate births was 5.5.

There were 7 still births compared with 4 in 1964, giving a stillbirth rate of 11.9.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the area numbered 318 representing a crude death rate of 9.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total was divided equally between males and females.

A comparability factor (1.10) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate increased it from 9.4 to 10.3. This compares favourably with 11.3 for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING AND HORLEY RURAL DISTRICT

		Sex	All Ages	- 4 wks	4 wks - 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
1.	Tuberculosis - Respiratory	M F	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 1
2.	Tuberculosis - other forms	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3.	Syphiliyic Disease	M F	2 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -
4.	Diphtheria	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5.	Whooping Cough	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
6.	Meningococcal Infections	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
8.	Measles	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1
10.	Malignant neoplasm - Stomach	M F	3 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	- 1	1 2	- 1
11.	Malignant neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	M F	17 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 2	4 2	2 -
12.	Malignant neoplasm - Breast	M F	- 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- 2
13.	Malignant nepolasm - Uterus	M F	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -	- -
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M F	14 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2	1 -	3 2	5 5	3 5
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
16.	Diabetes	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
17.	Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	M F	18 19	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 3	3 4	12 12
18.	Coronary Disease - Angina	M F	43 27	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	3 1	13 4	16 11	9 11
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	M F	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- 1

		Sex	All Ages	- 4 wks	4 wks - 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
20.	Other Heart Disease	M F	13 26	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	1 5	10 20
21.	Other circulatory disease	M F	10 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 1	3 -	4 4
22.	Influenza	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
23.	Pneumonia	M F	13 3	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	5 -	7 1
24.	Bronchitis	M F	7 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	3 2	3 3
25.	Other diseases of the Respiratory System	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
26.	Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum	M F	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M F	1 2	- -	1 -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	M F	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2
29.	Hyperplasia of the Prostate	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
31.	Congenital Malformations	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M F	18 16	2 4	1 -	- 1	- -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	2 1	3 2	8 8
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	M F	4 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	- -	1 -	- 1	- 1	- -	1 1
34.	All other accidents	M F	5 2	- -	2 -	1 -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 1
35.	Suicide	M F	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
TOTAL		M F	173 145	2 4	4 1	1 4	- 1	4 1	- -	8 4	9 4	36 18	47 34	62 74

Deaths due to Cancer (including Mortality Rates for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)

Year	<u>All Cancer</u>		<u>Lung Cancer</u>	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	% Male Mortality
1901-1910	105	1.04		
1911-1920	134	1.38		
1921-1925	82	1.60		
1926-1935	229	1.70		
1936-1945	404	1.85		
1946-1949	148	1.55		
1950-1955	284	1.76	0.10	85.5
1956	45	1.59	0.28	85.7
1957	63	2.15	0.34	70.0
1958	56	1.90	0.33	90.0
1959	61	1.00	0.46	78.6
1960	53	1.68	0.25	100.0
1961	62	1.96	0.44	71.4
1962	52	1.60	0.40	100.0
1963	56	1.70	0.39	84.6
1964	56	1.66	0.53	83.8
1965	61	1.79	0.61	80.9

Deaths due to disease of the Heart and Blood Vessels
(including Mortality Rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year	<u>All Diseases Heart & Blood Vessels</u>		<u>Coronary Disease</u>	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	% Males Mortality
1927-1935	482	3.81		
1936-1945	1137	5.26		
1946-1949	466	4.77		
1950-1955	861	5.35	1.29	63.9
1956	132	4.65	1.02	79.3
1957	169	5.70	1.29	63.1
1958	167	5.57	1.56	42.5
1959	142	4.65	1.31	52.5
1960	137	4.35	1.62	54.9
1961	149	4.71	1.89	65.0
1962	154	4.75	1.82	61.0
1963	155	4.66	1.98	61.5
1964	166	4.95	1.93	69.2
1965	164	4.82	1.06	61.4

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under the age of one year numbered 11 and the infant mortality rate was 19.0 per 1,000 live births. The rate for England and Wales was 20.0. Six deaths occurred within the first week of life.

In the table on page 12 the infant mortality rates from 1931 are set out with the national figures for comparison.



Infant Mortality

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Congenital abnormalities	2	2
Drowning	1	-
Prematurity	5	-
Broncho-pneumonia	1	-
Asphyxia	1	-
Convulsions	1	-
	11	2

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales was 0.25.

Road Accidents

Eight residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents in which motor vehicles were involved, compared with 7 in 1964. Five were pedestrians at the time of the accident.

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
5 - 14	-	1
15 - 24	3	-
35 - 44	1	1
45 - 54	1	1
55 - 64	1	1
75 & over	2	3
	8	7

Other accidents

These numbered 7 and included 1 death of elderly person following a fall, 1 due to a fall on an electric fire, 3 to drowning, 1 to asphyxia and 1 to carbon monoxide poisoning following a fire at her home.

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Under 1 year	2	-
1 - 4 years	1	-
15 -24 "	1	-
35 -44 "	-	1
45 -54 "	-	1
55 -64 "	-	1
65 -64 "	1	-
75 & over	2	3
	7	6

Suicide

There was 1 death certified as having been caused by suicide. This was a female aged 44 who took an overdose of a barbiturate.

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
25 - 34 years	-	1
35 - 44 "	1	1
45 - 54 "	-	3
65 - 74 "	-	1
	1	6



COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1931-65
(Decennial Averages 1931-60 - Annual 1961-65)

Year	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population		Death Rates per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age per 1,000 Live Births		
	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	England and Wales	Dorking and Horley	Number of Deaths
1931-1940	14.9	14.1	12.2	12.0	58.7	45.3	
1941-1950	16.9	17.4	12.3	11.3	43.1	32.0	
1951-1960	15.8	16.8	11.6	10.0	24.8	16.9	
1961	17.4	17.3 (17.3) *	12.0	9.5 (10.0) *	21.6	20.1	11
1962	18.0	18.6 (18.6)	11.9	9.5 (9.9)	21.6	13.2	8
1963	18.2	17.7 (17.7)	12.2	10.2 (11.2)	21.1	17.5	16
1964	18.4	19.6 (19.6)	11.3	9.3 (10.2)	20.0	4.6	3
1965	18.1	17.0 (17.0)	11.5	9.4 (10.3)	20.0	19.0	11

* Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Horley and District Cottage Hospital is the only hospital situated in the district. It has a bed complement of 16 and is staffed by the local general practitioners with a panel of consultants whose services can be called upon if necessary.

The Dorking General Hospital and the Redhill County Hospital, together with its branch at Smallfields, provide accommodation for medical, surgical and maternity cases, and it is to these that the majority of patients requiring in-treatment are admitted. Residents of the Parish of Headley are usually accommodated in hospitals in Leatherhead and Epsom.

A patient suffering from an infectious disease and requiring treatment in hospital may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, depending on the accommodation available at the time. No patient was reported as being admitted to hospital during 1965.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Laboratories available to medical practitioners are provided at the East Surrey Hospital, the Redhill County Hospital, the Dorking General Hospital and St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to either of two public health laboratories of the Medical Research Council, situated at West Park Hospital, Epsom and at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. These laboratories also undertake bacteriological examinations of samples of water supplies, milk and food, including ice-cream, and biological examinations for tubercle bacilli in milk.

<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>Result</u>
Ice-cream	2	Satisfactory
Milk	46	"
Water	2	"

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is a function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Banstead, (Tel. No. Mogador 2991).

CARE OF THE AGED

National Assistance Acts. 1948 & 1951

Section 47

This Section of the 1948 Act gives power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and are unable to manage for themselves. As might be expected, the majority of these are old people who, in addition to physical illness, have some loss of mental power sufficient to curtail their reasoning powers, but not serious enough to require their admission to hospitals for mental illness.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 & 1951

Section 47 (cont.)

Under the 1948 Act, power is given to the local authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding 3 months, of a person found to be in such conditions. As the result of experience, it has been found that the time taken to comply with the legal requirements of the Act in obtaining an Order for removal is so long that the practical value of the powers given by the Act to local authorities is curtailed. An Amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

No action was taken under this Section during the year.

Section 31 - Meals for Old People

Since 1959 the Public Health Committee has supported the Women's Voluntary Service in establishing and maintaining the "Meals on Wheels" Scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons in the parishes of Charlwood and Horley. The contribution to the Scheme made by the Council was originally 10d but now stands at 1/6 per meal served. In addition the Council contributes to mileage allowance of 6d per mile.

In the 12 months ended 31st December, 1965, 3,877 hot meals were served involving a mileage of 3,582.

Section 50

By this Section of the Act it is the duty of County District Councils to arrange for the burial of the body of any person who has died or has been found dead in their area, if it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made, otherwise than by the Authority. The Council may recover from the estate of the deceased person, or from any person who is liable to maintain the deceased immediately before his death, the expenses incurred, after taking into account any death benefit payable under the National Insurance Act, 1946.

The Council was not called upon to exercise its responsibility under this Section during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In collaboration with the County Health Services, arrangements were made during the year for the display of posters on Council notice-boards, libraries and other suitable locations in Council Premises. One campaign publicised the importance of vaccination against poliomyelitis and the other the dangers from smoking.

I am hoping that the appointment of a senior health visitor in the South-Eastern Division, part of whose duties is concerned with health education, will assist in combining the efforts of the District Public Health Department and the Divisional Health Department to promote more effective health propaganda.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination, ambulance and home help is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration is delegated to the South Eastern Divisional Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at "Caberfeigh", Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (Tel. No. Redhill 63206).

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active under the Chairmanship of Mrs. J. N. Moore. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, and with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility, and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships. During the year a total of 933 visits were made to the Clinic, these included 357 first visits.

THE SAMARITANS

In the hope that it would be possible to help a proportion of the large number of people who contemplate suicide at some time in their lives, a movement which has taken the name of "The Samaritans" was started in London in 1953.

A branch of "The Samaritans" was opened in 1965 at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead. The emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 5555. Experience has shown that if a person with suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem.

CLINICS

<u>Type of Clinic</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time of Sessions</u>
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	Ewhurst Village Hall	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	Peaslake Old School Room	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary	2nd & 4th Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Vicarage, Betchworth	1st Tues. 2 p.m.
	Brockham Homes, Brockham	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	Wesley Hall, Capel	2nd & 4th Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Parish Hall, Charlwood	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Headley	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	Congregation School Room, Walton-on-the-Hill	1st & 3rd Tues. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Fri. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, North Holmwood	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	S.C.C. Clinic, Kings Road, Horley	Mon. 2 p.m., Weds. 9.30 a.m. Fri. 2 p.m.
	Institute Hall, Leigh	2nd Mon. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Newdigate (voluntary)	3rd Tues. 2 p.m.
	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Ockley	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.

<u>Type of Clinic</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Time of Session</u>
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	Parish Hall, Salfords	2nd & 4th Tues. 2 p.m.
	Dene Street, Dorking	Mon. & Wed. 2 p.m.
	Reading Room, Westcott	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
Ante-natal Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	Clinic, Kings Road, Horley	Wed. 2 p.m.
	Redhill County Hospital	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	The Mansion, Leatherhead	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Dental Clinic	Clinic, Kings Road, Horley	By Appointment
Remedial Exercises	" " " "	" "
Speech Therapy	" " " "	" "
Chiropody Clinic	" " " "	" "
<u>Other Clinics</u>		
Chest	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	Redhill General Hospital	Mon. 2 p.m., Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Earlswood Common, Redhill	2nd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital Dorking Road, Epsom	Mon. & Tues. 2 p.m. 3rd Thurs. 9.30 a.m.
Family Planning	Health Centre, Shaws Corner, Reigate	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m. (except the Tues. following bank holiday)
	Dorking General Hospital	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m. (except the Tues. following bank holiday)
	Epsom District Hospital	Fri. 7 p.m.
Venereal Diseases	Redhill County Hospital	Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital	Males: Tues. & Fri. 5-7 p.m. Females: Mon. 2-7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.
	St. Helier Hospital	Males: Mon. 5-7 p.m.
	Carshalton	Females: Wed. 5-7 p.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)	

WATER SUPPLIES

The East Surrey Water Company provides piped water supplies to ten of the twelve parishes in the rural district, namely, Betchworth, Buckland, Charlwood, Headley, Horley Newdigate, Leigh, Holmwood, Capel and Ockley, and also supplies the Rammore area of Wotton.

The supply to the parishes of Holmwood, Capel and Ockley is derived from the series of wells sunk into the Folkestone beds on the western outskirts of Dorking. This water is chlorinated but not softened before distribution.

The supply to the remainder of the area is obtained, to a great extent, from deep wells in the chalk on the North Downs, and is softened and chlorinated before distribution. Additional supplies are available from bore holes in the greensand formation.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board supply piped water to the parish of Abinger and to the greater part of the parish of Wotton. This water is obtained from deep bore holes in the greensand in Guildford Rural District.

The chemical and bacteriological qualities of the water supplies in both undertakings have remained consistently satisfactory and of a high standard of purity during the year.

Extension of Piped Water Supplies

The rural district is fortunate in having a widespread distribution of piped water supplies to the various parishes. There are still a few areas, however, to which the mains have not been extended, and where water is obtained from wells and springs. They are located mainly in the more isolated parts of the parishes of Abinger, Holmwood and Wotton. Though some of these supplies are known to be unreliable, it has not, so far, been possible for an alternative supply to be provided.

The purity and sufficiency of the natural water supplies in the Leith Hill area were investigated. The majority of supplies were found to be satisfactory.

PREMISES WITHOUT AN AVAILABLE PIPED WATER SUPPLY

The number of occupied houses without a piped water supply within reasonable distance, is as follows:-

	<u>Wells</u>	<u>Springs</u>	<u>No Supply</u>	<u>Total</u>
Abinger	8	-	-	8
Betchworth	-	-	-	-
Buckland	-	-	-	-
Capel	-	7	1	8
Charlwood	-	-	-	-
Headley	-	-	-	-
Horley	3	-	-	3
Holmwood	-	-	-	-
Leigh	-	-	-	-
Newdigate	-	-	-	-
Ockley	-	-	-	-
Wotton	3	6	-	9
TOTAL	14	13	1	28

A proportion of these supplies are unreliable in either quality or quantity and in some cases both.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Briefly, the position with regard to the sewerage systems which exist in seven of the twelve parishes is as follows:-

ABINGER

(a) Forest Green

The sewerage of the hamlet of Forest Green in the parish of Abinger was completed in 1960. This disposal plant consists of a settling chamber, filters and sludge beds, and has been designed to deal with an estimated population of 1,959.

No progress was possible with a short extension designed to serve a small number of properties in Mill Lane, Forest Green.

(b) Abinger Hammer

Part of North Abinger alongside the A.25 is sewered and sewage is discharged into the sewers of the Guildford Rural District, for eventual treatment in the Borough of Guildford.

(c) The Dene

Drainage at The Dene continued to cause anxiety during 1965. In this hamlet of 27 dwellings some have been sold and the new owners have installed, with the aid of improvement grants, drainage facilities including cesspools.

The provision of cesspool drainage in this area is to be regretted, and the provision of a new sewer serving The Dene and linking with Abinger Hammer which would involve the construction of 1,650 yards of sewer at an estimated cost of £15,000 to serve 33 properties is a matter of some urgency; it is hoped that work will commence on this scheme next year.

BETCHWORTH

A proportion of the parish has been sewered by a gravitational system discharging to a pumping station in the Wonham Lane, whence the sewage is lifted by automatic electric pumps into the sewers of the Dorking Urban District Council for treatment by that Authority.

A short extension of the sewer to Boxhill Road from Dorking Urban District Council was completed during the year. This enabled four properties in the parish of Betchworth to connect thereto.

BUCKLAND

Work on Stage 11 of the Buckland Drainage Scheme which is to serve the area known as Buckland Square and The Old Road was commenced during the year. Fifty-four houses were, during this period, connected to the first stage of the Sewerage Scheme.

The sewers serving the parish of Buckland discharge to a pumping station situated adjacent to the Red Lion, Betchworth, and thence by rising main to sewers in Betchworth parish, and for eventual treatment in the Dorking Urban District.

Drainage and Sewerage (cont.)

CAPEL

The parish of Capel has a small system of sewerage serving the built-up area of the village and Beare Green. The sewers discharge gravitationally to a treatment plant comprising settlement tanks, pumping plant and four filter beds. Some proportion of the sewage, after settlement, is treated by broad irrigation.

Since 1960 the sewers have been extended to serve the White Hart Estate and the Misbrook Green areas, and the Council estate at Bennetts Wood.

COLDHARBOUR

Unfortunately, owing to other commitments, it is not possible to commence work on the sewerage of the hamlet of Coldharbour. However, six of the Council's Cottages, which had bucket sanitation, were improved and provided with water closets and bath which were connected to an enlarged cesspool.

CHARLWOOD

- (i) A comprehensive system serves the entire village and discharges via two pumping stations to the Horley Sewerage Works. This work was completed in 1957 at an approximate cost of £130,000.

Work was completed of the renewing of the old Charlwood sewers to reduce the amount of surface water entering the general sewerage system.

- (ii) Ifield Road No progress was made with the proposed extension of the sewer in Ifield Road.
- (iii) Lowfield Heath During the year 70 houses were connected to the new sewer extension to the village of Lowfield Heath.

HOLMWOOD

It is a matter of regret that I have again to note in my Annual Report that the question of the unsatisfactory treatment at Holmwood Sewage Works has not yet been resolved, and it is only possible to record that during the year a firm of consultants submitted a preliminary report on the acquisition of additional land at Holmwood.

HORLEY

It was decided during the year to provide a "Komline" sludge drying plant at the Horley Sewage Works to assist in the sludge drying and disposal.

SALFORDS

Honeycrook Lane Extension

Approval was received for the extension of the sewer from Honeycrook Lane, Salfords to serve Axes Lane, Newhouse Lane and St. George's Road, to provide drainage to the Greenacre Caravan Site in the Godstone Rural District.

IRONSBOTTOM

Progress was made in negotiations with the land owner to acquire sufficient land for the sewage scheme for the Ironsbottom area.

Balcombe Road Extension

The work on the sewer extension of Balcombe Road, Horley, was completed and 22 houses were connected to the cesspool during the year.

OCKLEY

The parish of Ockley is served by two small disposal works consisting of screening chambers, settling tanks, filters, syphoning chambers and humus tanks which have functioned satisfactory.

The remaining parishes have no system of main drainage or sewage treatment but depend upon privately owned septic tanks or cesspools, in respect of which the Council provides a cesspool cleansing service which operates in accordance with the following statement agreed in January, 1961.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

In January 1961, the Council adopted the following statement as indicating the terms under which it had resolved to provide a service of cesspool emptying:-

"By virtue of the powers thereby enabling them under Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council do undertake the performance of cesspool cleansing service throughout the whole of the rural district in accordance with the following terms:-

(a) Basis of Service

The Council undertakes on written request to carry out:-

- (i) six emptyings per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of 2,000 gallons or more: and
- (ii) the removal of up to a maximum of 12,000 gallons per annum in cases of cesspools having a capacity of less than 2,000 gallons.

(b) Application for Services

In accordance with the provisions of Section 232 of the Public Health Act, 1936, all applications for this service shall be made in writing to the Council.

As to the premises on the rota system, the initial application form shall be considered to comply with the Council's requirements for all emptyings made on a rota basis.

(c) Exceptional Cases

That in cases where more than one dwelling is served by the cesspool, the number of emptyings carried out or the number of gallons removed in respect of that cesspool shall be multiplied by the number of dwellings served.

In cases of hardship, the Council shall deal with such cases on merit, either by extending the service or by levying special charges in accordance with Section 74 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936, which said charges shall be determined and notified to the applicant before any special service is provided

(d) Charges for Excess Emptyings

- (i) That save as provided by paragraph (c) hereof in accordance with the terms of Section 74 (1) of the said Act, the Council do make specific charges for provision of the service in excess of the service mentioned in (a) in accordance with the following scale for the number of gallons removed:-

Cesspool Emptying (cont.)

Charges for Excess Emptyings (cont.)

		s.	d.
(d)	1. Cesspool of 750 gallons or less	13.	0.
	2. Cesspool of 751 to 1,000 gallons	17.	6.
	3. Cesspool exceeding 1,000 gallons - the nearest multiple of 750 gallons or 1,000 gallons, and the charge adjusted accordingly, from any cess- pool in the rural district where the service is performed in accordance with paragraph (a) hereof is required and requested in excess of the six emptyings of 12,000 gallons per cesspool per annum.		

(ii) That persons requiring the provision of the service in excess of the service mentioned in (a) above shall make request in writing to the Council and shall be required to sign an undertaking to pay the said charge of 13.0. or 17.6. per vehicle load, as agreed, before that service is provided.

(e) Nuisances due to defective cesspools

It shall be the duty of the responsible Officers of the Council to ensure that the most satisfactory service possible is provided having regard to the resources available to deal promptly with cases where a nuisance or danger to public health exists and to bring to the notice of the Public Health and Housing Committees cases where this policy is involving unreasonable demands on the service, or where defective cesspools are a contributory cause to an existing nuisance.

(f) Use of Private Contractor in cases of Emergency

Where it appears that the service would be unreasonably delayed because of the absence of workmen through illness or holiday, or for some unforeseeable circumstance, the Engineer and Surveyor is authorised to engage the services of a cesspool emptying Contractor, for which purpose provision is made in the annual estimates to cover such occasional employment."

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

Disposal is by tipping, most of which can only be described as crude and liable to give rise to nuisance, and this has led to cessation of tipping at Stanhill, Charlwood. The cesspool contents which were originally tipped at this site are now taken to the Horley Sewage Works.

Treatment at Parkhurst Corner, Abinger, is by settlement and filtration.

The Council have accepted the principle that cesspool contents should be taken to special facilities provided at the new sewage disposal works for treatment. It is hoped that in due course this will supersede the use of existing open tips.

Pail Closets

The scheme for the cleansing of pail closets was continued with beneficial results throughout the year.

By Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Council is empowered in cases where a sewer and sufficient water supply is available to contribute up to one-half of the cost of converting pail closets to water closets. During the year five conversions were approved and grants totalling £216 were made.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Boroughs of Sutton and Cheam and Mitcham continued to tip household refuse in a worked out sandpit in the parish of Buckland.

The general operation of the tip has proceeded satisfactory. The hazards inherent in disposing of refuse by controlled tipping such as infestation by rats, mice, flies or crickets or by tip fires have been kept to a satisfactory minimum.

So far as the rural district is concerned, refuse in the parishes of Horley, Charlwood and Holmwood is collected weekly and in the remainder of the district fortnightly so far as vehicles and manpower permits. Disposal is by incinerator in the Borough of Reigate or tipping in a controlled tip owned and operated by Dorking Urban District Council.

During the latter part of the year the Reigate Corporation intimated that the Council would no longer be able to use the incinerator after the end of the financial year. As a consequence, negotiations took place with a local sandpit owner and arrangements have been made for disposal of rubbish by controlled tipping in Buckland. At the same time the use of other or alternative tipping grounds were investigated.

RIVERS, STREAMS AND DITCHES

HORLEY

(a) Haroldslea Area

During the year the Council's Contractors cleared certain water courses in this area which helps to relieve the flooding which occurs from time to time.

(b) Horley Row

The Council authorised the cleansing of 1,000 ft of ditch north of Horley Row at a cost of £120.

SWIMMING POOLS

There is one privately owned open air swimming pool in the rural district open to the public. It was inspected during the year and samples of water taken for examination. The results were satisfactory.

Samples were also taken from a Primary School in Horley and a private residence, both samples were satisfactory.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

Where a death has occurred in the parishes of Horley or Charlwood and further examination is required, the mortuary and post-mortem room at the Redhill County Hospital is available. Thirty-eight bodies were removed for examination on the instruction of H. M. Coroner from premises in these parishes during the year.

For the remaining parishes of the rural district, the mortuary facilities provided by the Leatherhead Urban District Council, and the Epsom and Ewell Borough Council are available. Fifteen bodies were removed in 1965 to the Leatherhead Mortuary.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method of disposal of the dead. In the past this has entailed a considerable journey to the crematorium. The opening of the crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead has brought this important service considerably nearer to several parishes of the rural district. This applies to Buckland, Betchworth, Leigh, Headley, and parts of Newdigate, Ockley, Wotton and Abinger.

Worth and Woking Crematoria are suitably situated for other parts of the rural district.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sect. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	5	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	87	5	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excl. outworkers premises	6	-	-	-
TOTAL	98	7	7	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases)

Factories & Workshops (cont.)

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspec- tor	by H.M. Inspec- tor	
	2	3	4	5	6
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective 1	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	5	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9	-	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

By Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1947, an employer who sends work of certain prescribed classes to workers to be dealt with in their own homes is required to send a list of such works to the Council in February and August of each year, and failure to do so involves a penalty upon conviction.

The 93 premises on the Register of Factories on the 31st December, 1965 were as follows:-

	N.P.	P.
Agricultural Engineers	-	3
Aircraft Servicing Repairs	-	5
Boot and Shoe Repairers	1	1
Brickworks	-	5
Builders Workshops	-	5
Catering	-	2
Cycle Repairers	3	1
Electrical Engineers	-	1
Electronics Engineers	-	9
Engineering Light	-	6
Explosive Manufacturers	-	1
Fine Art Stationery Manufacturers	-	1
Food Preservation	-	1
Furniture Repairs	-	1
Garages and Motor Engineers	-	20
Instrument Makers	-	1
Laundries	-	2
Lawn Mower Repairers	-	1
Lime Manufacturers	-	1

Factories and Workshops (cont.)

	N.P.	P.
Forward	4	67
Plastic Manufacturers	-	2
Portable Building Manufacturers	-	2
Printers	-	3
Radio and Television Engineers	1	1
Ready Mixed Concrete	-	1
Research Laboratories	-	2
Rubber Tyre Processing	-	1
Sand and Silica Works	-	1
Tape Recorder Assembly	-	1
Tool Makers	-	2
Undertakers	-	1
Valet and Dry Cleaners	-	2
Watch Repairers	-	1
	5	87

N.P. = No mechanical power

P. = Mechanical power

Returns relating to the inspections of houses and any necessary subsequent action under the Housing and Public Health Acts are now submitted quarterly to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. An abridged summary of the figures for the year is set out below.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year
 - (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 71
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 228
2. Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 2
4. Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 27
1. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer 4
2. Action under Statutory Powers during the year
 - (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957
 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 20
 2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) by owners 2
 - (b) by local authority in default of owners -
 - (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts
 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring to be remedied 4
 2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
 - (a) by owners 2
 - (b) by local authority in default of owners 1
 - (c) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957
 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
 2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

Housing (cont.)

(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| 2. | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit | 1 |
| 3. | Number of houses in respect of which undertakings were received that the premises would not be re-occupied until made reasonably fit for human habitation | 8 |
| 4. | Number of undertakings cancelled, the premises having been rendered fit for human habitation | Nil |

Additional information relating to the work of the Public Health Department in respect of housing conditions is to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report contains information on the work done in connection with the inspection of premises used in the preparation of food, with the inspection of food and with the supervision of the storage and sale of ice-cream.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council administer the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1958 dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information that a total of 84 samples were taken in this district and submitted for analysis in 1965. Of these 67 were of milk, 4 of fruit used for pie filling and the remainder of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs. All were satisfactory.

Information was also given that within that part of the County in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs Authority a total of 865 samples were taken for analysis, including 612 of milk. Thirty-five samples were found to be adulterated or irregular, 17 of these being of milk. One farmer and one cafe proprietor were summoned and convicted of the sale of milk containing 13% added water.

The table below shows the notification rates of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1964 and 1935 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1935</u>
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	0.18	0.06	4.17
Whooping Cough	1.09	1.00	- *
Diphtheria	-	-	0.25
Erysipelas	0.03	0.09	0.20
Smallpox	-	-	-
Pneumonia	0.20	0.24	0.75
Measles	10.38	4.52	- *
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	0.29	0.36	-
Dysentery	-	2.20	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.20	0.09	1.40
Non-Respiratory	0.06	0.06	0.29
* Disease not notifiable at time			

The table on page 30 shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified during 1965, classified according to disease, age and sex.

SCARLET FEVER

Six cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with two in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.18 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Thirty-seven cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 34 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 1.09 per 1,000 population.

MEASLES

Three hundred and fifty-three cases of measles were notified compared with 152 last year. The incidence rate was 10.38 per 1,000 population.

FOOD POISONING

Ten cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Seven of the persons concerned were inhabitants or workers on a dairy farm in the district. They were all infected with *Salmonella Typhi-murium* as also were five of the cows in the herd. It is almost certain that the infection was spread to the humans

Food Poisoning (cont.)

through their drinking untreated milk. Fortunately the farm's milk was routinely pasteurised before reaching outside consumers. The source of the infection was not traced despite an intensive investigation by the Veterinary Epidemiologist to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and by the Public Health Department.

The humans received antibiotic treatment, which quickly rendered them free from infection. The infected cows were also treated by the Veterinary Surgeon with successful results.

This incident produced a close and happy co-operation between the District Public Health Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Public Health Laboratory Service, St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. I wish to express my grateful thanks to Messrs. E. W. Hendrie, M. Gitter and M. Hugh Jones of the Ministry and to Dr. G. Cook and his laboratory staff for their help and interest during the outbreak.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX IN 1965

	Under 1 year		1 - 2		3 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65 & over		All ages		Total all ages both sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	-	6	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	37
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	2	31	31	35	39	41	79	65	47	5	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	200	153	353	7
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	10
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY PARISHES IN 1965

	ABINGER	BETCHWORTH	BUCKLAND	CAPEL	CHARLWOOD	HEADLEY	HOLMWOOD	HORLEY	LEIGH	NEWDIGATE	OCKLEY	WOTTON
Typhoid Fever												
Paratyphoid												
Meningococcal Infections												
Scarlet Fever		1		2	1			4		1		
Whooping Cough								33				
Diphtheria				1								
Erysipelae												
Smallpox												
Measles	17	6		58	10		4	195	2	59	1	
Pneumonia				1				4				
Faralytic Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic												
Food Poisoning	7							3				
Dysentery												
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary		2		1				3				
Non-Pulmonary								2				
Puerperal Pyrexia												

Notification and Mortality

Nine notifications of tuberculosis were received from medical practitioners of persons certified to be suffering from that disease. These concerned residents of the district in whom the disease was recognised for the first time.

In the table below the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified each year since 1934 have been tabulated. The number of deaths occurring are also included.

Year	Number of Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-1938	19	0.77	12	0.62
1939-1943	20	0.90	11	0.46
1944-1948	24	1.05	11	0.48
1949-1953	20	0.73	4	0.16
1954-1958	16	0.57	4	0.13
1959-1963	12	0.38	1	0.04
1964	5	0.15	-	-
1965	9	0.26	3	0.08

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of 14 persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 24 removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>Additions to Register</u>	<u>Removals from Register</u>
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district 9	By removals to other districts 7
Transfer of persons notified in other areas now residing in this district 4	By recovery 14
Posthumous notification 1	By death 3
<u>14</u>	<u>24</u>

At the end of the year the number of names on the register was 122 compared with 132 in the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for purposes of comparison.

1960	162
1961	154
1962	149
1963	141

Tuberculosis Care Committee

The Council is represented on the voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee which works in Dorking and Reigate in close association with local chest clinics and hospitals. The assistance granted to tuberculous persons and their dependant includes the supply of extra nourishment, fuel, bedding, clothes and sick room requisites, etc., and the payment of fares, pocket money and other incidental expenses which cannot be met from official sources.

Tuberculosis (cont.)

Mass Radiography

Information was received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that 395 examinations were carried out on persons in the Rural District during the year. This figure includes 20 school children and 375 members of the general public.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox and poliomyelitis can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres. Poliomyelitis vaccination is restricted to persons aged 40 years and under, though vaccination is available to people whose occupation is thought to carry additional risk of infection, and also to expectant mothers.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available to children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers protected by these various procedures are given below.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Notifications were received from medical practitioners of 308 primary vaccinations and 24 re-vaccinations which had been performed by them on children up to 15 years of age. The great majority were vaccinated in their second year of life, which is now considered to be the time when reactionary complications are at their minimum.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 470 children had received primary protection and 214 reinforcing injections. The following figures show how the facilities have been used.

	Primary Treatment	Reinforcing Doses
Treated at Clinics and Schools	141	132
Treated by General Practitioners	<u>329</u>	<u>82</u>
	<u>470</u>	<u>214</u>

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Notifications were received from medical practitioners and clinics that 482 children had received immunisation. In 470 the primary course was combined with diphtheria and tetanus immunisation.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Immunisation against tetanus may be given separately or may be combined with the agents used for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough. During the year 480 children were immunised against tetanus for the first time and of these 470 were protected simultaneously against diphtheria and whooping cough

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Notifications have been received that 580 persons were vaccinated for the first time during the year, and that 487 were given reinforcing doses.

B.C.G. Vaccination

This vaccination is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. The vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the staff of the Divisional Medical Officer, who has provided the following information relating to the work done in local schools in 1965.

Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

Number offered vaccination	194
" consenting	154 (equivalent to 79.4%)
" Mantoux positive	8 (" " 5.5%)
" vaccinated	129 (" " 66.5%)

Seventeen children were absent at the time of the preliminary Mantoux testing was carried out. Nine older pupils were Mantoux negative and were subsequently vaccinated.

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Massetts Road,
HORLEY.

August, 1966.

To:- The Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Annual Report for 1965, on the work of the Public Health Inspectors, which in format follows the pattern of reports for previous years.

This was the first year for a very long time that the staff of Public Health Inspectors was at full strength. Despite new legislation, the frequency and scope which I have touched on before, the year has been one of consolidation and realisation of plans that have been dormant for some time, a feature well supported by the statistics in the report.

Dr. T. A. Plumley, who succeeded Dr. C. Ive, has now completed his first full year as Medical Officer of Health. To Dr. Plumley, I and my staff, are most grateful for the surge of enthusiasm which has been directed towards us and which has more than ever demonstrated that the Public Health Department is a team of many specialists.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ERIC A. ATKINSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector and
Housing Officer.

Inspections and Visits

The total number of inspections and visits in 1965 on various matters pertaining to public health was 5,629 which compared with the previous years as follows:-

<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
3,458	3,383	5,175	5,305	6,629

The details are as follows:-

<u>Act or Regulation</u>	<u>Nature of Visit</u>	<u>No. of Visits</u>
<u>Public Health</u>	Dwellings	36
	Caravans and Sites	60
	Water Supply	27
	Drainage: Inspections	431
	Tests or W.I.P.	319
	Cesspools S.T.	105
	Closet Accommodation	41
	Nuisances: Premises	240
	Animals	44
	Offensive Trades	12
	Dust or Effluvia	5
	Ditches	136
	Noise	21
	Smoke	82
	Vermin	32
	Miscellaneous	404
<u>Infectious Disease</u>	Inquiries: Cases	53
	Contacts	13
	Rooms disinfected	7
	Path. Specimen	188
	Miscellaneous	1
<u>Housing</u>	Dwellings	184
	Overcrowding	1
	I. G. Applications	191
	I.G. W.I.P.,	290
	Housing Applications	29
	Rent Act	2
	Miscellaneous	8
	Multiple Occupation	4
<u>Food and Drugs</u>	Bakehouses	14
	Butchers	15
	Cafes	23
	Canteens: Schools	3
	Factories	5
	Greengrocers	9
	Grocers	19
	Dairies and Milkshops	11
	Farms and Cow Sheds	12
	Fishmongers	9
	Ice-cream Dealers	8
	Kitchens	11
	Licensed Premises	10
	Slaughterhouses	30

Inspections and Visits (cont.)

Food and Drugs

Meat Inspections	527
Unsound Food	176
Other Food Premises	10
Samples: Ice-cream	6
Milk	229
Water - Drinking	32
- Swimming Pools	6
Other	9

Factories Act

With Power	7
Without Power	3
Outworkers	-

Gatwick -

Health Control

Disinfection of Aircraft	62
Infectious Disease Inquiries	16
Imported Food	157
Flight Meals Preparation	21
Miscellaneous	5

Others

Shops	161
Offices	47
Pet Animals	9
Petrol Installation	66
Pests	921
Miscellaneous	4
Animal Boarding Establishment	10

5,629

DETAILS OF STATUTORY NOTICES 1965

Act or Regulation	Details	Outstanding 31.12.64	Served 1965	Complied with 1965	Outstanding 31.12.65
Petroleum Regulations	No. of Notices to test installations	-			
	Breach of licensing conditions	-			
Public Health Act 1936	Unsatisfactory drainage to buildings	1		10	2
	To repair closet	-	4	-	-
	To convert earth closet to water closet	-	1	1	-
	Overflowing cesspools	-	1	1	-
	Dustbins	-	1	1	-
	Abatement of Nuisances: S.92 & S.93	-	1	1	-
	Premises	-	1	1	-
Water Act 1945	Animals	-	-	-	-
	Offensive accumulations	-	-	-	-
	Dust or Effluvia	-	-	-	-
	Ditches or watercourses	-	-	-	-
	Provision of water supply	-	1	1	-
Food & Drugs Act 1955	Protection of food from contamination	-	-	-	-

Act or Regulation	Details	Outstanding 31.12.64	Served 1965	Complied with 1965	Outstanding 31.12.65
Housing Act 1957	Notices to repair unfit dwellings S.9 Time and Place Notices Undertakings not to use until made fit Undertakings to carry out special works Closing Orders made S.17 Demolition Orders made S.17	- - - - - -	21 3 - - - -	- 6 - - - -	18 - - - -
Food Hygiene	Personal cleanliness of food handlers Cleanliness of food rooms Defective water closets Provision of washing facilities Provision of First Aid Kits Provision of accommodation for outdoor clothing	- 1 - 1 -	- - - - -	- 1 - 1 -	- - - - -
Noise Abatement Act 1960	Unsatisfactory food premises To abate nuisance from noise	- 1 -	- - -	- 1 -	- - -
Public Health Act 1961	Defects to premises	-	1	1	-
Housing Act 1964					

It is an established practice for the Public Health Inspectors, on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health, to visit houses where a case of infectious disease has occurred.

The work of following up contacts with cases of notifiable infectious illness is a quite unspectacular routine task, which has as its object the prevention of the spread of infectious disease. Fortunately, in the majority of cases the visit only calls for enquiry as to personal health of the contact and members of his family, and as to whether or not any member of the family is engaged in food preparation or distribution. It does happen occasionally that such a visit reveals an unsuspected case of illness, and then the full services of the medical profession, public health laboratory, etc., via the Medical Officer of Health, are brought into play. In some instances the investigation of a case of infectious illness presents all the melodrama of detective fiction, in which the unmasking of the criminal occurs only on the last page!

While dealing with infectious illness a word or two may not be out of place on disinfection, or more specifically the use of aerosols for disinfection purposes. Of recent years the number of aerosols of various kinds appearing on the market has been legion, and their uses range from disinfectants to paint sprays. There does however appear to be a tendency to regard the "air freshener" as an effective disinfectant, and while one does not deny that this type has its place, too great a reliance should not be placed on their effectiveness which can be influenced by a number of factors such as the nature of the actual "disinfectant" used, its suitability as a chemical substance and the effect thereon of humidity, temperature, presence or absence of dust, and so on. There is still a lot to be said in favour of the old fashioned idea of "plenty of fresh air". I suspect that in a number of cases we are forgetting to open our windows!

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

It was found necessary to write to the occupiers of 19 food premises concerning various matters which were contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations and by the end of the year 8 premises had been brought up to standard. The principle conditions found were:-

Unsatisfactory decorations and cleanliness of food rooms	18
Lack of washing facilities	8
Lack of first aid kits	3
Unsatisfactory premises	4
Lack of accommodation for outdoor clothing	1

MILK

By the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, licences to deal in designated milks are issued by the County Council as the food and drugs authority for the area. At the request of the County Council, however, routine sampling of milk sold by retail is undertaken by the Public Health Department on a chargeable basis.

During the year 162 samples were taken for bacteriological or biological examination with the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Failed</u>	<u>Void</u>
Pasteurised	148	-	-
T. T. Pasteurised	3	-	1
Untreated	3	-	1
Sterilised	3	-	-
Raw T. T.	3	-	1

The Regulations require that samples on arrival at the laboratory shall be removed from the insulated container and kept at atmospheric shade temperature until the tests are begun, and tests shall be commenced between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the date after the samples are taken.

Milk (cont.)

The various tests applied to milk samples are as follows:-

Methylene Blue reduction test

This test does not provide information as to the number or kinds of bacteria in a given sample, but it does afford a measure of the activity capable of affecting certain dyes, notably methylene blue, and therefore the time taken to reduce or decolour methylene blue is taken as an index of the bacterial content.

Samples are presumed to satisfy the test if the time taken to decolourise methylene blue is not less than as follows:-

Nature of Samples	Time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue	
	Summer (a)	Winter (b)
Tuberculin tested	4½ hrs.	5½ hrs.
Pasteurised	30 mins.	30 mins.
Raw - ungraded	no prescribed time	
(a) 1st May - 31st October		
(b) 1st Nov. - 30th April		

Phosphatase Test

Raw or untreated milk contains two enzymes known as peroxidase and phosphatase, both of which are destroyed by heat. The object of the test is therefore to discover the presence of phosphatase or in other words to assess the efficiency, or otherwise, of the pasteurised process. Incidentally, the test will also reveal the presence of added raw milk.

The results of the tests are classified as follows:-

Units of Blue

Below 2.3 units
2.3 - 6.0 units
Over 6.0 units

Results described as

Negative phosphatase test
Insufficient heat-treated
Grossly under-treated

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

The above Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963 and provided for:-

- (a) the inspection of all animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse.
- (b) a prohibition of the removal of carcasses or organs from the slaughterhouse until an inspection has been made.
- (c) the stamping of carcasses, after inspection, as fit for consumption.
- (d) provision for the Council to charge, subject to a maximum fee, for each carcass inspected.
- (e) slaughterhouse occupiers to be required to give at least 24 hours notice of their intention to slaughter.

Although the Department is proud to have achieved a 100% inspection record over many years, the new Regulations did involve a certain amount of additional work. The marking of carcasses had to be in accordance with Regulations, and records had to be kept to enable the necessary accounts to be rendered. The Council decided that the appropriate fees should be:-

1/6 per horse or bovine animal (cow, heifer, bull, steer or stirk)

9d. per calf or pig

6d. per sheep, lamb or goat

During the year a sum of £552 has been charged for the inspection of carcasses.

CHARLWOOD SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The volume of slaughtering continued at the same rate as on the previous year. On two occasions cattle were slaughtered for export to Belgium.

So far as conditions in the Slaughterhouse are concerned, constant vigilance and attention to detail has successfully minimised the nuisance or inconvenience which a busy slaughterhouse situated in the middle of the village could so easily entail.

Slaughterhouse figures for 1965

	Cattle	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Goats
Number killed	619	5,277	802	8,346	5
Number inspected	619	5,277	802	8,346	5
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT</u> <u>T.B. or C. BOVIS</u>					
Whole carcass	10	7	2	43	-
Part carcass	210	18	43	2,094	-
<u>T.B. ONLY</u>					
Whole carcass	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcass	-	-	9	-	-
<u>C. BOVIS</u>					
Whole carcass	5	-	-	-	-
Part carcass	4	-	-	-	-

UNSOUND FOOD

The quantity of foodstuffs surrendered for destruction as being unfit for human consumption continues to rise. I have commented before on the practice which seems to be on the increase whereby food wholesalers ask for a public health inspector to call and "condemn some unsound food". With the greatest respect to such firms, what they are really seeking is a document (i.e. the surrender note), which will enable them to balance their books. There is no reason why any wholesale firm in possession of food stuffs which are unsound should not, at their own expense, transport such food to the refuse disposal point for destruction and write off the cost. But such is the nature of modern business that not only have all

stocks to be accounted for, but wherever possible claims for loss should be passed back to the supplier. The retailer is perhaps in a somewhat different position - he is well aware, or should be, that if a public health inspector finds unfit food on his premises he is liable to prosecution as there is always the possibility that such foodstuffs might inadvertently be passed on to the public.

As in previous years a considerable quantity of food found to be unfit was surrendered for destruction or disposal. The principal reasons for the unfitness of canned foodstuffs are burst, blown and leaky tins, and in other foodstuffs decomposition.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal proceedings were instituted during the year in respect of the following matters:-

Mouldy Meat Pie	Plea of guilty	Fined £10 & £10.10.0. costs
Mouldy County Style		
Cherry Cake	Found guilty	Fined £10 & £21 cost
Contaminated Milk Bottle	Plea of guilty	Fined £20 & £15.15.0. costs
Contaminated Chocolate		
Marshmallows	Found guilty	Fined £25 & £26.5.0. costs
Snail in Bottle of Milk	Plea of guilty	Fined £20 & £5.5.0. costs
Mouldy Loaf of Bread	Plea of guilty	Fined £10 & £3.3.0. costs
Mouldy Angel Cake	Plea of guilty	Fined £15 & £5.5.0. costs
Mouldy Port Pie	Plea of guilty	Fined £15 & £5.5.0. costs
Maggots in Bacon	Found guilty	Fined £20 & £5.5.0. costs
Canteen Manager smoking in a food room	Found guilty	Fined £25 & £10.10.0. costs

The Council considered legal action in six other instances involving foodstuffs of doubtful quality or condition, but in these cases, the retailers concerned were warned that although the Council did not propose to take legal proceedings they did nevertheless take a very serious view of the complaints made.

CONDEMNED FRESH MEAT AND FISH

	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Green Bacon - side	111	-
Bacon	22	8
Cat Fillet	14	-
Chickens	180	11
Ewe Carcasses	60	-
Fowl Carcasses	40	-
Kidney	9	-
Lambs Fores	51	-
Lambs Hearts	17	-
Lambs Livers	18	-
Ox Cheeks	27	-
Ox Heart	16	-
Ox Kidney	11	-
Ox Shirt	53	-
Plaice	1,344	-
Pigs Carcasses	338	-
Pigs Carcase - part	35	-
Pigs Kidney	7	-
Hand Sprig of Pork	63	-
Pork Loin	7	-
Rabbits	55	-
Sausages - Pork	1	-
Sheeps Hearts	16	-
	<hr/> 2,496	<hr/> 3



CONDEMNED CANNED MEAT AND FISH FOR 1965

<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Type of Meat or Fish</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
15	Braised Steak	15	-
30	Chopped Pork	84	6
14	Cooked Jellied Veal	66	12
467	Corned Beef	747	15
2	Curried Steak	2	-
6	Gammon	69	14
8	Ham	25	12
2	Irish Stew	2	-
15	Kidney	90	-
51	Minced Steak	2,425	8
61	Ox Tongues	352	-
9	Pilchards	7	-
59	Pork Luncheon Meat	189	12
4	Red Salmon	1	15
1	Sardines		2 $\frac{1}{2}$
161	Shoulder	2,110	-
1	Soft Roes	1	-
1	Spam		12
2	Steak and Kidney	2	-
2	Stewed Steak	3	-
5	Lambs Tongues	9	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		6,205	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	<hr/>

CONDEMNED CANNED AND FROZEN VEGETABLES

<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Type of Vegetable</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
13	Artichokes	2	-
5	Baked Beans	7	-
4	Beetroot	2	-
14	Broad Beans	28	-
5	Butter Beans	2	-
1	Carrot		10
1	Mixed Retail Packet Veg		14
2	Mushrooms	2	-
44	Peas	82	2
6	Sliced Beans	12	-
1	Spaghetti		14
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		139	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Cases

11	Brussel Sprouts
39	Mixed Retail Packets Veg.
12	Potato Croquettes
<u>21</u>	Sliced Beans
<hr/>	
83	
<hr/>	

CONDEMNED TINS OF FRUIT IN 1965

<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Type of Fruit</u>	<u>lbs</u>	<u>ozs</u>
52	Apples	130	-
146	Apricots	1,435	8
397	Apricot Pulp	4,400	-
8	Bilberries	48	11
4	Blackberries	8	-
2	Blackcurrants	4	-
28	Cherries	299	2
40	Fruit Cocktail	80	-
20	Fruit Salad	104	4
61	Gooseberries	188	-
	Glace Cherries	1,300	-
3	Grapefruit Juice	4	11
124	Grapefruit Segments	248	-
8	Greengages	34	4
10	Mandarins	10	10
4	Orange Juice	8	-
21	Orange Segments	126	-
234	Peaches	1,049	13
9	Peach Pulp	99	-
201	Pears	1,660	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
341	Pineapple	669	-
7	Pineapple Juice	19	-
76	Plums	251	2
18	Rhubarb	27	-
	Tangerines	2	-
42	Tomatoes	211	10
1	Tomato Juice		14
23	Tomato Puree	253	-
<hr/> 1,880		<hr/> 12,672	<hr/> 13 $\frac{1}{2}$

MISCELLANEOUS CONDEMNED FOOD

	<u>lbs</u>	<u>ozs</u>
Coffee	-	4
Molly Cream		10
Evaporated Milk	3	10
Green Corriendar	10	-
Marmalade	2	-
Mousse	585	-
Paste - Tomato		5
Sago	1	-
Salad - Crab	3	12
Salad - Mushroom		12
Salad - Shrimp	3	10
Sausages - Cocktail	1	-
Soup	3	14
	<hr/> 615	<hr/> 13



HOUSING

Closure or Demolition of Unfit Houses

No special report on housing was considered during 1965 since the only building operations involving new Council houses in the rural district took place in the parish of Horley. So far, special reports have only been considered in relation to the parishes of :-

Horley
Charlwood
Holmwood
Capel

The absence of new housing has prevented the problems of other parishes being considered, and this is but another aspect of the far reaching results which the delay in providing the new Holmwood Sewage Disposal Works has occasioned. Nevertheless, as opportunity presented some further progress was made in eliminating the unfit houses in the district.

The owners of the following three dwellings were invited by means of "time and place" notices (served under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957) to discuss the conditions of their premises in order that their future use could be determined.

Limes Cottage and Stores, Charlwood

Bo-Peep Cottage, Charlwood

March Cottage, Leith Hill

Undertakings not to use for human habitation were accepted in respect of:-

March Cottage, Leith Hill

Bo-Peep Cottage, Charlwood

Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1957 were made in respect of

1, 2 and 3 Forders Cottages, Horley

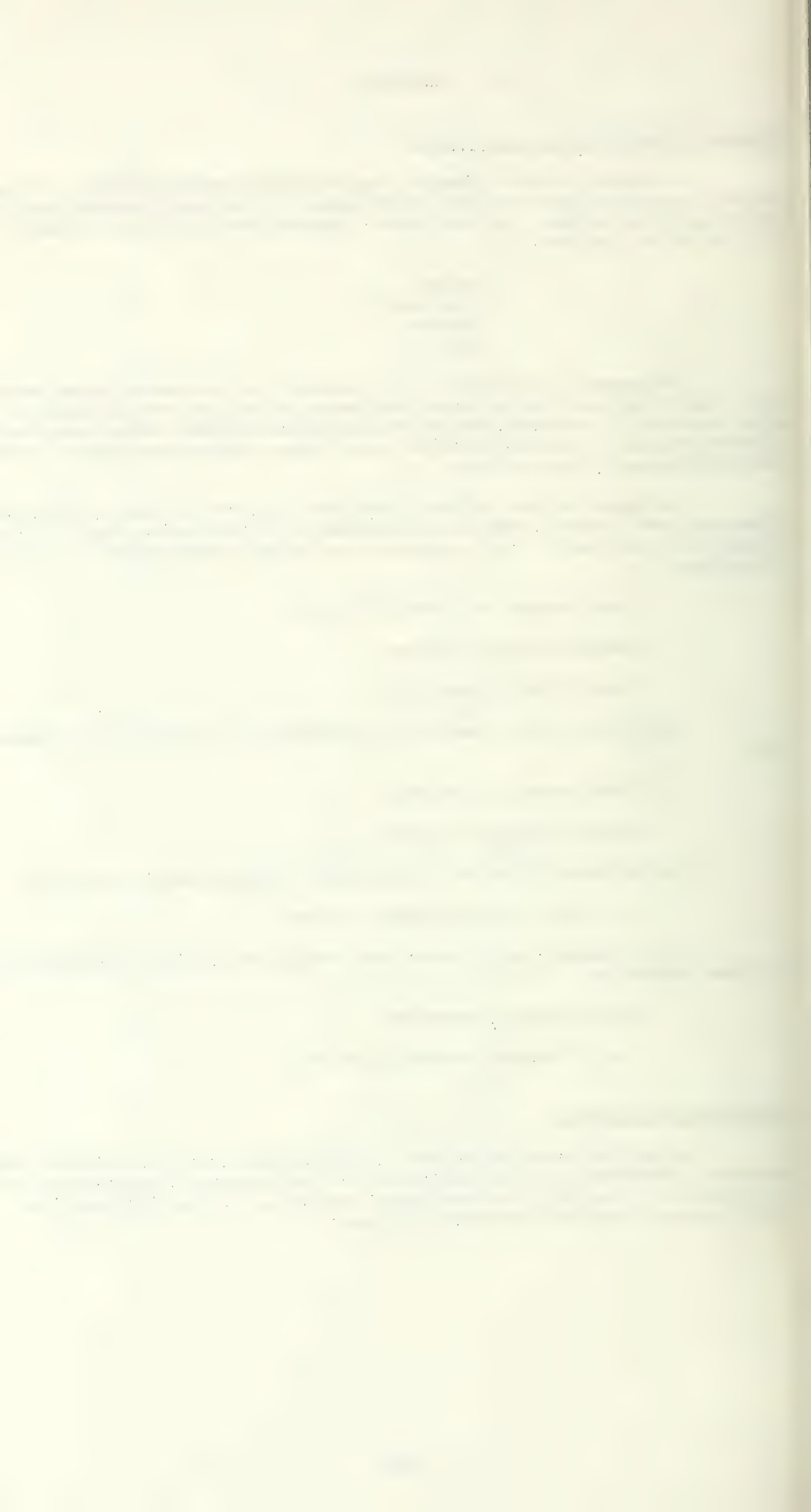
The following Closing Orders were revoked the premises being made fit for human habitation

Dillon Cottage, Betchworth

1 and 2 Weavers Cottages, Charlwood

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENTS

During the course of the year, 4 applications were received from tenants requesting improvements to the dwellings which they occupied, in accordance with the provision of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964. In all instances the Council served Immediate Improvement Notices.



Housing (cont.)

Repair of Unfit Dwellings - Housing Act, 1957, Public Health Act, 1936 and Rent Act, 1957

These three Acts contain provisions whereby the repair of dwellings may be brought down. Under the Housing Act, a local authority may require the repair of any house which is unfit for human habitation, and which can be made fit at reasonable cost. Failure by the person having control of the house to execute the required works, the local authority may themselves execute the work in default and recover their expenses. In considering whether a dwelling is unfit the Council may take into account the condition with regard to the following matters:-

- (a) Repair
- (b) Stability
- (c) Freedom from damp
- (d) Natural lighting
- (e) Ventilation
- (f) Drainage and sanitary conveniences
- (g) Water supply
- (h) Facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for disposal of waste water

The Public Health Act, 1936 contains a number of provisions by which certain specific matters relating to premises may be dealt with, among which may be mentioned the following:-

Drainage of existing buildings	Section 39
Soil pipe and ventilation shafts	" 40
Closet accommodation	" 43-47
Cesspools - overflowing or leaking	" 50
Dangerous and dilapidated buildings	" 58
Removal of house refuse	" 72-75
Dirty or verminous premises	" 83
Premises in such a state as to be a nuisance	" 92

By the provisions of the Rent Act, 1957, a tenant who is aggrieved by the condition of his premises may serve a notice of defect of repair on his landlord. If the landlord fails, or refuses, to give an undertaking to remedy the defects set out in the notice, the tenant may then apply to the local authority for a certificate of disrepair, and with his application he is required to send a copy of the notice served on the landlord. It is for the local authority to consider this matter and if they are satisfied that the defects exist and that those defects ought reasonably to be remedied having regard to the age, character and locality of the premises, they must notify the landlord that unless within three weeks he undertakes to remedy the defects they propose to issue a Certificate of Disrepair. The local authority has the power to refuse to accept an undertaking from a landlord.

The certificate of repair when issued limits the rent payable to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the gross value of the premises plus any addition for rates, services and improvements. There are various rights of appeal to the County Court.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The greater emphasis in housing in 1965, as in 1964, was in the reconditioning and improvement of dwellings with the aid of the Improvement Grant Scheme. There are two forms of grant:-

- (a) Standard Grants where an owner desires to provide certain standard amenities such as bath, water closet, hot water system, wash-hand basin and food store. This type of grant can be claimed as of right, subject to a maximum of £155 or one half of the cost, made up as follows:-



Improvement Grants (cont.)

List of Amenities

Amount allowed towards Limit

A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom or elsewhere

£25 or if the bathroom is being provided by the building of a new structure or the conversion of outbuildings attached to the dwelling (or to the building of which the dwelling forms part and, before the time when the local authority approve the application, they have been satisfied that it is not reasonably practicable to provide the bathroom in any other way, such higher amount as the local authority shall fix at that time as being in their opinion one-half of the part of the cost to be reasonably incurred in executing the works, being the part of the cost attributable to the provision of the fixed bath or shower.

A wash-hand basin

£5.

A hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower

£35.

A hot and cold water supply at a wash-hand basin

£15

A hot and cold water supply at a sink

£25

A water closet

£40 or if the works comprise the installation of a septic tank and, before the time when the local authority approve the application, they have been satisfied that the connection of the water closet with main drainage is not possible or reasonably practicable, such higher amount as the local authority shall fix at that time as being in their opinion one-half of the part of the cost to be reasonably incurred in executing the works, being the part of the cost attributable to the provision of the water closet.

Facilities for storing food

£10

If the works comprise in connection with all or any of the amenities provided, the bringing of a piped supply of cold water into the dwelling for the first time.

Such amount as the local authority shall fix at the time when they approve the application as being in their opinion one-half of the part of the cost to be reasonably incurred in executing the works, being the part of the cost attributable to the bringing of the piped supply into the dwelling.

- (b) Discretionary Grants, are as the heading implies, available at the discretion of the Council, for a wide range of improvements which will result in a house being thoroughly modernised and brought up-to-date. Such a grant is not available for repairs or renewal or for remedying defects brought about by poor or neglected maintenance.

To be eligible for a Discretionary Grant the estimated cost of the improvement must not be less than £100 and the maximum grant is £400.



After improvement works have been carried out the house must comply with the following 12 points:-

- (i) have a life of 30 years or have a life which is likely to be more than 15 years
- (ii) be in a good state of repair and substantially free from damp
- (iii) have each room properly lighted and ventilated
- (iv) have adequate supply of wholesome water laid on inside the dwelling
- (v) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purpose
- (vi) have a fixed bath (or shower) in a separate room
- (vii) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet
- (viii) be provided with a sink or sinks with suitable arrangements for disposal of waste water
- (ix) have a proper drainage system
- (x) be provided in each room with adequate points for gas or electric lighting (where reasonably available)
- (xi) be provided with adequate facilities for heating
- (xii) have satisfactory facilities for storing, preparing and cooking food.

During the year approval was given to 32 applications for Discretionary Grants totalling £10,503 and 22 Standard Grants totalling £2,785.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

In the district at the end of the year 1965 the following caravan sites had been licensed:-

ABINGER

Caravans

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (i) Seven Acres, Walliswood * | 2 |
|-------------------------------|---|

BETCHWORTH

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Bushbury Farm, Betchworth | 1 |
| (ii) Hartsfield Farm, Betchworth | 1 |

CAPEL

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) <u>Broome Hall, Coldharbour</u> | 1 |
| (ii) <u>New Close Farm, Beare Green</u> | 56 |
| (iii) <u>Osbrooks Farm, Capel</u> | 1 |
| (iv) <u>Rickwood Caravan Site</u> | 102 |
| (v) <u>Wattlehurst Farm, Capel</u> | 1 |
| (vi) <u>Woodside, Bennetts Wood</u> | 1 |

CHARLWOOD

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (i) Longfield Farm | 2 |
| (ii) <u>Russ Hill Hotel</u> | 1 |
| (iii) Sundials, Hookwood | 6 |



Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 (cont.)

HEADLEY

Cottages, The Boxhill Road, Tadworth

Caravans
6

HORLEY

(i)	Cambridge Lodge Hotel	69
(ii)	<u>Farney Glen, Horley</u>	1
(iii)	<u>Honeywood Poultry Farm</u>	1
(iv)	<u>Sunnyside, Horley</u>	1

HOLMWOOD

(i)	West Lees	1
(ii)	<u>Wymbletons Farm</u>	1

LEIGH

	Oaklands Bungalow	1
--	-------------------	---

NEWDIGATE

(i)	Henfold Farm	1
(ii)	Wirmwood	1
(iii)	Newdigate Caravan Park +	66
(iv)	Reedings, The	1
(v)	Silver Birches, Mill Lane =	1
(vi)	Five Oaks	1

OCKLEY

(i)	Blue Ridges, Vann Lane, Ockley	14
(ii)	" " " " "	2

- * Recreational Site
= Limited to 100 days per annum
+ 32 Residential, 34 Recreational Caravans

Those sites underlined are subject to temporary planning permission, in most cases on an annual basis.

The conditions which apply to Site Licences received very careful consideration, not only on the part of the Public Health Committee, but also on the part of the Planning Committee. The following conditions may be regarded as standard conditions as far as the Dorking and Horley Rural District Council is concerned, but conditions regarding the number of sanitary conveniences, i.e. baths, basins and/or showers, varies with the number of caravans on the site.

Conditions of Licences

1. The number of caravans stationed on the land shall not exceed ---- at any time.
2. Every caravan shall not be less than 20 feet from any other caravan in a separate occupation.
3. Site roads shall be provided of a width not less than 9ft and where such roads are 13ft or more in width, shall be suitably signposted to permit the operation of one-way traffic only.
4. Every caravan standing shall be provided with a footpath with a hard surface at least 2ft 6ins wide and connecting the entrance to the caravan to the site road.



Conditions of Licences (cont.)

5. Water standpipes connected to the mains supply shall be provided on the site in such position as may be approved by the Council and so that no caravan standing shall be more than 60ft from a standpipe, in the case of each standpipe.

(a) There shall be provided a suitable cock for the drawing off of water for domestic use and

(b) In addition there shall be provided a suitable cock for use for the purposes referred to in the next following condition -

6. For the purpose of fire fighting there shall be provided in the case of each standpipe provided in pursuance of the foregoing condition a continuous length, not less than 100ft, of rubber hose, having an internal diameter of not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. connected permanently to the cock and fitted with a nozzle of non-ferrous metal, having an internal diameter of the hose; the hose shall be so accommodated to the satisfaction of the Council as to be in a conspicuous position, suitably protected readily accessible and capable of being made available for immediate use in an emergency.

For the purpose of fire fighting, every caravan standing shall be provided with either (a) a receptacle of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water capacity which shall be kept filled with water, dry sand or dry earth or (b) a suitable fire extinguisher in either case so accommodated as to be protected against the effects of weather or misuse, and the occupier of the site shall on being required from time to time certify to the Council that the terms of this condition are being complied with.

7. There shall be provided the following minimum toilet facilities, the drainage of which shall be by connection to the public sewer or to other approved disposal plant.

(a) For Men

(b) For Women

W.C.s

W.C.s

Urinals

Wash-basins

Wash-basins

Showers or

Showers or

Baths

Baths

8. The water closets and urinals shall be provided with adequate flushing arrangements and the basins and shower or bath shall be provided with an adequate supply of running hot and cold water.
9. Laundry facilities shall be provided in a separate room with a deep sink with running hot and cold water, or suitable washing machine.
10. There shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Council, a properly designed disposal point for the contents of chemical closets, together with an adequate supply of water for cleaning the containers.
11. Suitable arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Council for drainage of surface water from carriageways, footpaths and paved areas.
12. An adequate number of refuse bins with close-fitting lids shall be provided in a position approved by the Council.
13. Adequate storage accommodation shall be provided for the use of occupiers of caravans on the site, in such positions separate from the caravans, and of such types as may be approved by the Council, and in any case so sited as to be not less than 10ft from every caravan other than the caravan for which accommodation is provided, subject thereto no structure of any description whatsoever shall be placed or erected on the site without the prior approval of the Council.



Conditions of Licences (cont.)

14. Adequate space in a position, or positions, approved by the Council shall be kept available for use for the parking of not less than — cars; and so much of such space shall be properly paved as will accommodate all cars requiring parking space on the site from time to time.
15. A single space of not less than one-tenth of the site area shall be kept available for children's games and other recreational purposes.
16. At all times when caravans are stationed on the site for the purpose of human habitation, all facilities and equipment provided in pursuance of the conditions of this licence or otherwise shall be properly maintained to the Council's satisfaction.
17. At all times when caravans are stationed on the site for the purpose of human habitation, a copy of this licence shall be displayed on the site from time to time:-
 - (a) the make and type of the caravan
 - (b) the number, if any, of the standing on which the caravan is stationed
 - (c) the name and former address of the owner of the caravan or of the occupier thereof, if he is not also the owner
 - (d) the date on which the caravan arrived and departed from the site, the dates (where different on which the owner or occupier of the caravan so arrived or departed)

Any such Register shall be kept available for inspection at all reasonable times by any authorised officer of the Council.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1962

This Act came into operation early in 1963, and requires that all premises where cats or dogs are boarded for business purposes shall be licensed by the local authority, who will attach conditions relating to the types of accommodation, feeding facilities, prevention of the spread of infectious disease and precautions against fire.

The Local Authority may make a charge not exceeding 10/- for the licence. The Council places the responsibility for the inspection of Animal Boarding Establishments upon the Public Health Department.

Fifteen licences were issued during 1965 and fees amounting to £7.10.0. were paid.

GATWICK AIRPORT

The annual report for 1965 would not be complete without a reference to the work carried out at London (Gatwick) Airport. Apart from the inspections necessary to meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, with regard to catering establishments and the Factories Act, 1957, with regard to work places, the Public Health Inspectors are engaged in two aspects which are to say the least time consuming.

The first and probably most important task is the inspection of imported food. By the Imported Food Regulations, 1937-48, no foodstuffs may be imported into the country for sale for human consumption unless it has been examined by a competent authority and found fit for human consumption.



Gatwick Airport (cont.)

The Department has applied itself to these Regulations in a serious manner, and conscientious endeavour has been made to see all imported foodstuffs. A one hundred per cent inspection is not, however, always possible, due to non-availability of staff and the uncertain times of arrival. Many of the foodstuffs imported are of the luxury or exotic class in which unfitness arising from decomposition is unlikely to be found, because of the high quality and high prices, but, since some other countries do not control crop spraying to the extent one would desire a frequent check is made for residual pest sprays, and in this the Department has been greatly helped by the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Moir.

Among articles examined were:-

Apricots (fresh)
Avocado Pears
Strawberries
Tomatoes
Black and White Grapes
Melons
Mangoes
Pineapples

The second task is to supervise and carry out the disinsection of aircraft. Certain overseas administrations notably those of India and Pakistan insist that an aircraft landing within their boundaries must carry among other documents, a certificate stating that the aircraft in question has been properly disinsected in accordance with the procedure which is fully set out in Schedule VIII of the Indian Aircraft (Public Health) Rules, 1946 and in the Pakistan Aircraft (Public Health) Regulations, 1950.

The Council make a charge for the service of the Public Health Inspectors in this connection of £7. 7. 0. per aircraft.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following return relating to work carried out under this Act has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and relates to the twelve months ended 31st December, 1965.

During the year the Council did not have the services of a Pest Operator, and this placed additional burden on the Public Health Inspectors and outside staff, who gave advice to persons asking for the services of the Pest Operator. In certain special instances, such as old age pensioners, treatment was given.

The question is sometimes raised, particularly at Rate Estimate Committees of the desirability of continuing to re-chargeable service to occupiers of rat or mice infested land and buildings. Even if the destruction service was withdrawn, the Council would still be under the obligation imposed by the Act to:-

1. take such steps as may be necessary to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice, and in particular -
 - (a) from time to time to carry out such inspections as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid
 - (b) to destroy rats and mice on land of which they are the occupier and otherwise to keep such land so far as practicable free from rats and mice.
 - (c) to enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land under the following provisions of this Part of the Act, and to carry out such operations as are authorised by those provisions.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (cont.)

2. Every local authority shall keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this Part of this Act as may be required by any direction given by the Minister thereunder.

The Act further goes on to say that in default the local authority may themselves carry out the necessary work and recover the cost thereof. So that one way or another it is not possible to escape from the obligation to deal with rats or mice. This is important because this service, like that of refuse collection and cesspool emptying, is a service which has a great impact upon the public. It is no answer to say to a complainant that it is his responsibility to deal with rats or mice on his land when his retort is invariably to the effect that the vermin came from adjoining premises. In a rural district this reply has peculiar emphasis when it is realised that not infrequently during threshing operations or harvesting procedures many kinds of vermin are disturbed and seek the nearest available shelter.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1965

	Local Autho- rity (1)	Type of Property		Totals of cols. 1, 2 and 3 (4)	Agricul- tural (5)
		Non-Agricultural Dwelling houses inc Council houses (2)	All other including Business Premises (3)		
1. Number of properties in local authority's district	27	10,507	1,231	11,765	439
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	27	137	67	231	3
Number of such properties found to be infected by					
Common Rat Major	23	22	44	89	2
Minor	4	102	18	124	1
Ship Rat Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse Major	-	4	1	5	-
Minor	-	9	4	13	-
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	3	8	20	31	-

		<u>Type of Property</u>			Totals of cols. 1,2 and 3 (4)	Agricul- tural (5)
		Local Autho- rity (1)	Non-Agricultural Dwelling houses inc. Council houses (2)	All other including Business Premises (3)		
Number of such properties found to be infested by						
Common Rat	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	3	8	20	31	-
Ship Rat	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Total number of properties otherwise inspected (i.e. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	98	3	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by						
Common Rat	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	3	3	-
Ship Rat	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House Mouse	Major	-	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	108	509	296	913	9
6.	Number of properties in Secs. 2,3 & 4 treated by L.A.	30	145	90	265	3
7.	Total treatments carried out inc. re- treatments (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Number of notices served Under Sec. 4 of the Act					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural work	-	-	-	-	-

	Local Authro- rity (1)	Type of Property		Totals of cols 1,2 and 3 (4)	Agricul- tural (5)
		Non-Agricultural Dwelling Houses inc. Council Houses (2)	All other including Business Premises (3)		
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of Notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-
10. Legal proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
11. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Until April, the Public Health Department was understaffed and very little progress was made in the inspection of the premises governed by this Act. From that date onwards the establishment was increased by two Public Health Inspectors, but unfortunately, the Chief Clerk, who had been in charge of records since the Act came into effect, retired and this resulted in some disruption in the procedures.

During the year, 106 premises out of a total of 223 registered premises were inspected, and of these premises 80 were found to have minor infringements of the Act, as follows:-

Unsatisfactory ventilation	12
No thermometer provided	28
No First Aid Box	30
Lack of Cleanliness	23
In need of decoration	15
Unsatisfactory lighting	10
No washing facilities	13
Overcrowding	2
Inadequate sitting facilities	6
Insufficient W.C.s	2
Worn or defective flooring	8
Insufficient guarding of machinery	6
Lack of Hand Rail to Stairway	1
Obstructions to passages	5
Disrepair to premises	7
No constant supply of hot water	17
No foot rests	1
No heating	3
No eating facilities	2
No suitable accommodation for outdoor clothing	2



Accidents

During the year, two accidents were reported. One involved a box falling from a conveyor belt on to a Cashier. This was due to an excessive number of boxes being loaded on a conveyor belt and following representation from the Department, the number of boxes being conveyed on the conveyor belt at any one time has been reduced.

The second accident reported was concerned with a hose coupling used on a Petrol Tanker at the Airport, falling on the foot of one of the operators, but it was considered that this did not come within the purview of the Act as it took place away from the registered premises.

Lighting Standards

The standards of lighting both offices and shops appear to be reasonably satisfactory, although there was a tendency to find that sanitary conveniences were inadequately lit. There was no instance found of excessive glare and the standards of lighting recommended to occupiers was based on the I.E.S Code 1961 of the Illuminating Engineering Society.

In accordance with the Ministry of Labour L.A. Circular No. 9 Supplement No. 1 the measurements of lighting in offices and shops during November 1965 were as follows:-

Standards of lighting found in offices measured in lumens per square foot at working surfaces

Less than	Nil
More than 5 but less than 10	3
10 but less than 15	1
15 but less than 25	5
More than 25	12

Standards of lighting in shops measure in lumens per sq. foot at:

Selling Areas

Including	5	but	less	than	10	Nil
"	10	"	"	"	15	5
"	15	"	"	"	25	3
More than	25					4

Stockrooms, Package & Preparation Room

Including	5	but	less	than	10	1
"	10	"	"	"	15	4
"	15	"	"	"	25	Nil
More than	25					Nil

Accidental Deaths	11
Aged, Care of	11
Ambulance Facilities	11
Airport - Gatwick	52
Area of District	5
Birth Rate	6, 12
Births: Live, Illegitimate and Still	7
Caravans and Caravan Sites	49
Causes of Death	8
Census	5
Southern Divisional Health Sub-Committee	1
Cesspools	20
Clinics and Treatment Centres	15
Comparative Birth and Death Rates	12
Cremation	23
Deaths	6, 12
Density of Population	5
Drainage and Sewerage	18
Factories	23
Family Planning Association Clinic	16
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960	40
Food Inspection and Supervision	27, 40
Food, Condemned	43
Food and Drugs Act	27
Food Poisoning	28
General Health Services	13
Health Services	14
Hospital Facilities	13
Houses, number inhabited	5
Housing	26, 46
Housing Inspections	26
Immunisation	33
Improvement Grants	46
Infant Deaths	6, 10
Infectious Diseases - cases notified	30
" " control	28
" " case rates	28
Inspections	36
Laboratory Facilities	13
Legal Proceedings - Food	43
Mass Radiography	33
Maternal Mortality	6, 11
Measles	28
Meat Inspection Regulations	41

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Meat and Other Foods - condemned	43
" " " " premises and inspections	40
Medical Officer of Health's Letter	3
Milk Supply	40
Mortuary, Public	22
National Assistance Act	13
Notices Served	38
Notifiable Infectious Diseases	30
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	56
Pet Animals Act	52
Poliomyelitis	34
Population	5
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	53
Public Health Act - Inspections	40
" " " Committee	1
Rateable Value	5
Refuse - Collection and Disposal	22
Road Accidents	11
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	17
Scarlet Fever	28
Sewerage	18
Suicides	11
Slaughtering	42
Staff	2
Still Births	6
Statistics of the Area	5
Swimming Pools and Baths	22
Tuberculosis	32
Tuberculosis Care Committee	1, 32
Vaccination and Immunisation	33
Venereal Diseases Clinics	16
Vital Statistics	5
Water Supply	17
Whooping Cough	28

